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In the book of correspondence with Trajan there is no sign that the editor has taken pains to correct the faulty collations of Avantius and Aldus made by Keil, and he has been misled by Hardy in the matter of the report of the Bodleian text, as has, indeed, everybody else up to a recent time (see *Class. Phil.* II, pp. 129-156). The work on the *Panegyric* is naturally of less importance than it would have been before the edition of Baehrens appeared, but it seems to be faithfully and well done, except for the lack of personal study of the MSS.

In the matter of the settlement of questions of text where conjectural emendation must find place, Professor Kukula has been reasonably conservative and self-restrained. As every wise man often enough has reason to do, he has retracted some of his earlier suggestions, and has given others a modest *malim* in the notes instead of putting them into the text. But for the discussion of these individual points, tempting as some of them are, space does not suffice.

While expressing thus much of dissent from the principles and the practice of the editor, we would not fail to recognize that he has given us a good text, and one especially well equipped within its limits for the use of advanced students.

E. T. M.

Philologie et linguistique. Mélanges offerts à LOUIS HAVET par ses anciens élèves et ses amis à l'occasion du 60^e anniversaire de sa naissance, le 6 Janvier 1909. Paris: Hachette, 1909. Pp. 624.

The thirty-seven contributors to this complimentary volume are apparently all of the nationality of their friend and teacher, and number among them some of the best-known French classical scholars, and others whose present work augurs fair fame in the future. The subjects treated are more generally in the Latin than in the Greek field, and are well distributed among phonetic, grammatical, and literary themes. Several show pleasing indications of the progress of manuscript studies in France, though none are directly concerned with pure paleographical science, in which Frenchmen ought to excel. Why should not Paris develop a school of paleography to vie with that of Munich, which has been so untimely robbed of its head? The article by R. Cagnat on "La réorganisation de l'Afrique sous Dioclétien" stands on an almost isolated eminence among its companions, not merely because of its quality and the ripe knowledge of its author in the field essayed, but also as being on a historical subject. A good classified index makes the volume easy of consultation on individual points.

E. T. M.